

THE MILL EXODUS.

Manufacturers Tell the Legislators
What the Movement Means.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION UP THERE

Industries Are Being Driven Away
by the Demagogue.

J. JEFFERSON COOLEIDGE TALKS

He States That in the Item of Coal Alone
His Mill Could Save \$80,000 a
Year in the South.

Boston, March 8.—The legislative committee on mercantile affairs continued its investigation at the statehouse today as to the cause of removal to other states of textile corporations. It was the manufacturers' turn today and J. Jefferson Cooleidge, president of the Arkwright Club, appeared before the committee and conducted the case for them, he said, in part:

"This hearing might very properly have taken a wider scope and have included other than textile industries, for it is a grave fact that not alone the cotton textile but other industries have been driven away from the state or are prospecting in other sections of our country."

"One by one our industries have gone from us. What has become of our heavy iron works? Go to South Boston, where only a few years ago the largest castings in the world were turned out. Go to Bridgeport, where some of the heaviest forgings were struck. What do you find? Where are the great rolling mills? Where are the great plate and mill works? Where are the locomotive works that were counted by the hundreds in Massachusetts a score of years ago? Most of them are near the mills and in the coal region."

"We had large furniture factories in our state once. Now we bring our furniture from Michigan. The shoe business, one of our largest industries, is about taking its final wings. It is said that a dozen years or less is likely to see it almost entirely alienated from the state. True, it is that some of the places have in the past years worked this change. All of those industries have, in obedience to a natural law, sought the base of supplies."

"Today the cotton textile manufacturers are occupying a prominent place in our commonwealth. They have, perhaps, more than any other industry, taken the place of those that have gone out. What is to be the place of our textile industries if they leave us? Have we reached the fullness of our greatness in this department? Has the tide begun to ebb? That Massachusetts has proposed through all legislatures is encouraging, but has she prospered as she ought to have done? Does she occupy the places she ought to occupy? If not, then why not? It is to be presumed that when this order was drawn it was in the minds of those having it in hand not only to look for the cause of the exodus of our cotton textile industries, but if possible apply remedial legislation. We cannot expect to bring back these departed industries. We can foster those that remain, or we can drive them forth with the others by all sorts of petty annoyances and embarrassments."

Too Much Law Making.
"Gentlemen, you will pardon me for what I am about to say. I say it with profound reverence for our state government and with the utmost respect for our legislature, but our state is overburdened with legislation. It is feeling that business has been more injured than helped by legislation. No sooner does the legislature assemble than a tremor runs through the business community, a fear lest some act shall be done that will threaten the existence of our industries or further impair the extremely small margin upon which they are made. If legislation were reduced to ten per cent. it is to say to our commonwealth would suffer from it."

Mr. Cooleidge Speaks.
Hon. J. Jefferson Cooleidge, of Boston, addressed the committee on mercantile affairs of the legislature of Massachusetts today. He devoted some time to a comparison of our existing conditions in the north and the south for the fostering of manufactures. He said that for many years the south had built up small mills in various parts of the country. The price of coal, for instance, in the south is from \$1.00 to \$1.50; in Lowell, it is from \$2.00 to \$2.50. On the item of coal alone, he said, the mill which he represented would save \$50,000 a year with coal at the current prices.

"Our taxes are enormous; in fact, this country is the most heavily taxed of any in the world. For example, a mill which would be taxed but \$20,000 in England, here, the cost of living was 30 per cent lower in the south than here. The legislature has fostered the growth of textile industries in the south. It has exempted them from the great burden of taxation. This legislature can do us a great deal of good by taxing us as little as possible."

He admitted that it was threatened that the actual labor legislation changing the nine-hour law that would mean destruction.

Mr. Amory Lawrence said a few words in favor of the contention that there was too much adverse legislation on the statute books.

CURTIS MAKES A STATEMENT

about the Alleged Slow Delivery of the Freight's Gold.

Washington, March 8.—Assistant Secretary Curtis today made the following statement:

"In view of certain statements in the newspapers that the treasury officials are delaying in the delivery of gold in gold certificates under the recent contract, and in view of the fact that the public has been misled as to the delivery of gold from the treasury since the act of March 1894, which provided that \$20,000,000 should be delivered to the United States notes and the redemption of the notes of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. These are no more than the ordinary withdrawals which are made from the treasury at this season of the year. Moreover, during the same period, the treasury has received considerable gold coin in exchange for various kinds of paper currency."

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"The apparent falling off in the gold reserve was caused by a misunderstanding in taking up, in the gold reserve, the statement of the treasury department from the daily reports of transactions sent from the sub-treasury at New York, a large amount of gold which had been deposited for examination and count, and which should not have been included in the gold reserve until the final certificates of deposit upon which bonds could be issued were delivered."

"The February figures quoted in the articles as withdrawn include the heavy withdrawals of the earlier part of that month before the gold purchase contract was made, and one single large item not withdrawn for export concerning which there has been considerable newspaper comment."

"The writers of the articles evidently do not understand foreign exchange or the method of doing business therein. The treasury officials who are charged with the responsibility of those transactions have no anxiety whatever in regard to the method which is, and has been, pursued by the sellers of the gold coin under the recent contract. They are ready to contemplate the fact that for five weeks the withdrawals of gold coin have not exceeded the normal amount, with the exception of the instance cited above, and that no exports of gold whatever have been made during that time."

"In regard to the excess of government expenditures over receipts, it is well known that the latter are rapidly increasing, and that up to this time nothing has been received from the income tax and very little from sugar duty, both of which will be important elements of government receipts in the near future."

"There is plenty of money in the treasury to pay the appropriations and the statement in some articles that if the treasury had the money, the passage of the enormous appropriation bills would lead to the immediate disbursement of immense sums of money, is totally untrue. There is a question of law as to when the appropriation for the payment of the sugar bounty becomes available, and until that question is settled, it is impossible to make any payments thereunder. Moreover, all the claims for bounty must be adjusted before payment, since payment must be prorated if the bounty is insufficient."

"The total available cash in the treasury today amounts to \$37,371,495, over and above the \$100,000,000 allowed to cover the gold reserve, which is \$88,745,594."

"The treasury officials have no anxiety as to their ability to meet all obligations in the immediate future with ease, and are confident that the expected revival of business will assure the future. The prosperity of the country will be greatly hastened when some effective method is found of checking the alarmist articles written by newspaper correspondents and newsmongers, who are willing to sacrifice the truth and their own consciences if they have a chance to create a sensational and play upon the feelings of an already overwrought public."

LOCAL OPTION IN INDIANA.

The Nicholson Bill Passed the Senate Yesterday.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 8.—Cheers filled the senate chamber at the moment when the final vote of the senate upon the Nicholson bill was announced. The bill, with the local option feature intact, was passed by a vote of 29 to 23. The bill, which has been passed in many sections, said as it voted: "The republicans have left their party on this question are weak and hypocrites, but there is one person in this world for whose opinion I care, and she is my mother. For her sake I vote for the bill." The galleries were full.

The senate spent the morning in making amendments to the bill. Senator Sellers' amendment was adopted, substituting the county auditor, instead of the county commissioners, to whom remonstrances against saloon keepers must be made. Kern's amendment was adopted, making it unlawful for druggists to sell liquor without a prescription from a physician. Imprisonment may be added on a second offense.

An amendment was passed that only men can hold saloon licenses. On the final bill most of the democrats voted for the bill as did others who had fought it. It is believed that the bill will pass the bill as the senate did not strike out the local option clause.

The governor will sign the bill now that the responsibility has been removed from him, and Indiana will have local option.

NO NEWS GIVEN OUT.

Orders to Employees of the Treasury Department.

Washington, March 8.—Copies of treasury circular No. 148, issued in September, 1893, are being distributed to the heads of bureaus and divisions. The first clause reads:

"No information in regard to the transactions of the treasury is to be communicated to any one not authorized to receive it."

Another section requires authorization to the treasury or the assistant secretary. Heretofore this restriction as to information has not been construed to embrace the press and it is to say to our commonwealth would suffer from it."

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GUILTY OF MURDER.

Harry Hayward Is Convicted on the Very First Ballot.

MAD GLANCES SHOT AT THE JURORS

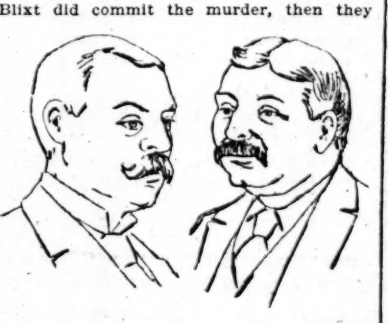
Otherwise No Special Emotion Is Shown by the Defendant.

HE GRINS AT THE SPECTATORS

One of Them Shoots to Him That He Is a "Dead Duck," but He Says "Not Yet."

Minneapolis, Minn., March 8.—Attorney Erwin concluded his address in the Hayward case this morning. Scarcely a word had elapsed after the close of Mr. Erwin's address, when Judge Smith, by a slight rustle of the manuscript before him, announced that he was about to open his charge.

Through long lines of legal phraseology he read the definition of what constitutes a charge of murder in the first degree until he had reached the summary of his opinions concerning the evidence. The effort of the defense to establish the theory that she was killed by blows rather than by a pistol shot, the court took to be simply an effort to discredit the testimony of Bixt and as to the value of that effort it was for the jury to decide. The first thing which they would be called upon to consider when they entered their room, the court stated, was the evidence that Bixt was the man who fired the shot which killed Miss Gling. If they could not agree upon this primary point, said the court, they need not consider the case further, but return a verdict of not guilty. But, if they agreed upon this point that Bixt did commit the murder, then they



HARRY HAYWARD. CLAUD BLIXT.

were to pass on to the second question, did Harry Hayward instigate, induce and secure Bixt to do the crime? If they found that he did, then they were to bring in a verdict of guilty as charged.

His honor gave the usual explanation of what constituted a reasonable doubt, and set forth clearly and distinctly the various alternatives to which the belief or discrediting of the testimony would entitle them, and only when he came to the question of motive was the monotony of the charge broken.

Judge Smith's Charge.

"If you find from the evidence that the prisoner had sufficient motive that would induce him to do the crime, you are to take that into serious consideration in connection with the other testimony. It will be one of the important factors in the decision of your verdict."

"It was presumed," the court said, "that the loans were valid, and it was incumbent upon the state to prove that they were not so. In doing so, the state failed. It was not necessary that the jury accept only direct testimony it could take into consideration circumstantial evidence and legal proofs."

Reviewing the salient arguments of both the prosecution and the defense still further, Judge Smith concluded his charge by taking into consideration their own experience and observations and conduct of the witnesses upon the stand, and the evidence as a whole, and the reliability of the evidence, as well as any hopes or promises of remuneration held out to the other witnesses.

"When the verbal testimony of the defendant is in evidence, the whole must be taken together by you and carefully considered. This case, though a charge of murder in the first degree, is to be received and treated by you the same as any other case, however slight the law seems to be. You are to be guided by the opinions, statements or theories of any of the attorneys in this case, and the evidence upon evidence. You will now take the case and render a verdict in accordance with law and evidence."

The jury then retired at 10:50 o'clock a. m.

A Verdict of Guilty.

The jury after retiring, ate dinner, took one ballot and found Hayward guilty of murder in the first degree. At 2:30 o'clock it reported an agreement and at 2:30 o'clock a verdict was rendered.

When Hayward appeared he was as faultless dressed as usual and apparently as calm as ever, but he was somewhat out of humor, for he threw his hat down on the attorneys' table with force enough to split it. His attorney cautioned him not to exhibit any temper and he submitted.

When the verdict was presented every eye was turned to Hayward as the clerk started to read the paper. There was nothing in his face to indicate that he had heard a word of it. He threw his head back as the word "guilty" was pronounced, but it was only to adjust his collar band. He did not change color in the slightest. Then, looking around at the crowd, he raised his eyebrows inquiringly.

During the polling of the jury he listened to the answers, but the expression on his face was one of indignation rather than any other sentiment.

In obedience to the instructions of County Attorney Nye, who was absent on account of sickness, A. H. Hill, assistant attorney, moved for immediate sentence, but the court decided not to pronounce sentence until Monday. Hayward was then taken back to jail under a strong guard of officers. He grinned at the mob and appeared to be interested in its noisy demonstration.

"Goodbye Harry, old boy; you're a dead duck," yelled one of the crowd as Hayward was being escorted back to the jail.

"Not yet," answer Hayward in a firm voice.

The jury was averse to talking at all about anything, but it was ultimately learned from one of the members of a vote was not taken until about a half hour after dinner and that only one was necessary.

W. W. Hayward learned the news of his son's conviction from an extra paper purchased from a newsboy. Dr. T. T. Hayward, a brother of Harry's, spoke at length about the verdict. He said that his son had told him all along that

nothing but a verdict of guilty could be expected from the line of defense which has been pursued. But the old man didn't believe that Harry ever did the thing. I fought against the adoption of this line of defense all along. Harry's condition of mind was not right on moral questions. Call it insanity if you will. His mind was disordered on that subject. He could not distinguish between right and wrong. Father would not admit that his son could do such a thing even if he was insane, and, therefore, he insisted on this line of defense."

Monday, April 15, has been set as the date of the trial of Claus A. Bixt. It is learned from good authority that Judge Pond will hear the case in accordance with an agreement between the judges.

Arrest of Miss Waechter.

Two of the most important witnesses in the defense of the Hayward case were tonight arrested on the charge of perjury, upon complaints sworn out by R. R. Odell, attorney for Claus A. Bixt, the real murderer. While the warrants were issued the instance of Odell, it is the prevailing opinion that he is acting in accord with an agreement with the state's attorney, the defense arrested are G. Grindall and Miss Maggie Waechter, formerly a stenographer in the employ of Bixt's attorney. The testimony upon which the warrant for Grindall is based is that he saw the "mysterious third man." Grindall declared positively that on the night of the murder he saw a man enter the buggy which Miss Gling was driving, near the West hotel. His testimony was uncorroborated, while a number of other witnesses said he was a mile or more away from the "West hotel" at the time of the murder.

Miss Waechter's testimony was in regard to a statement claimed to have been made by Bixt to his attorney to the effect that Bixt made the statement that Adry was the instigator of the murder and had been severely elided for so doing.

The arrests were totally unexpected and Miss Waechter and Grindall were locked up in the Central police station early this evening. Several other witnesses are said to be on the state's list, but some of them are known to have left the city.

TOM WATKINS HANGED

For the Murder of Old Man O'Bannon at Little Rock.

Little Rock, Ark., March 8.—The execution of Tom Watkins took place this morning, the drop being sprung at 9:55, and the body cut down at 10:10 o'clock. The neck was broken by the fall and the murderer instantly without a quiver. Watkins made a speech on the scaffold, warning all to profit by his example, and declared that he did not kill O'Bannon, but had been hired to watch the old man by William Gocelo, who had told him that he was going to kill O'Bannon. He said that Gocelo had done the killing, although he did not see him do it.

BURNED BY BURGLARS.

They Rob a Store and Then Fire It. Officers Close on Their Trail.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 8.—(Special.)—The store of J. B. Deane, a hardware store at Georgetown, Meigs county, Tennessee, was burned to the ground before daylight this morning. The mischief is believed to have been done by the work of burglars, and a request was received here for bloodhounds, but was not complied with. The stock was valued at about \$3,000, with inventory of \$2,500. Georgetown is twenty miles from the nearest railroad station, and forty miles northeast of here. The incendiaries first blew open the safe, secured the money, and then set fire to the store building and a large warehouse adjoining. Officers are close on their trail.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Arrest of a Western Union Clerk at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., March 8.—Arthur S. Shaw, a young man employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company as receiving clerk, was arrested here on a charge of forgery. Shaw possessed aspirin tablets, and was found with a large quantity of money in his possession. He was charged with forging the name of Manager West and made drafts upon several banks to the amount of several hundred dollars. The evidence against him is very damaging.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Tennessee's Penitentiary Needs Reforming.

Nashville, Tenn., March 8.—(Special.)—The penitentiary committee is sitting behind closed doors, but the developments are too plain to see. The penitentiary is in a bad state of affairs. No less than a dozen inmates have first seen the light of day there in the past few years, two of them recently. One negro has an almost white baby two months old. Another negro, not yet a mother, says nobody outside the institution is responsible, nor any of the guards. Two other inmates have been found in the female wing. Testimony today showed that Warden Buchanan has been acting as banker for some of the convicts and has been receiving money from them in exchange for drawing out money. Buchanan denied owing one convict named McKinney anything, but McKinney had Buchanan's due and had been waiting for it for some time. He was owing to other convicts and members of the committee say Buchanan's statements were evasive and contradictory.

A Noted Outlaw Caught.

Bristol, Tenn., March 8.—(Special.)—Like P. Hobson, a detective of Roane mountain, Tenn., made a lucky arrest here last night. While walking down Main street he met Jack Jones, the South Carolina murderer, for whom he has been scouring the country for months.

Another Advance in Whisky.

Chicago, March 8.—General McNulta, one of the receivers for the whisky trust, has announced that he has secured a new advance in spirits. It goes into effect at once, the raise being a cent a gallon. This makes a total advance of 1½ cents a gallon since the Spirits Trust was organized. The advance was several weeks ago. The price is based on the market value of corn, being changed to correspond with the fluctuations in the price of corn. The Spirits Trust has undertaken to take the whisky trust out of the hands of receivers, will be made public in New York tomorrow.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 8.—(Special.)—Three young boys of a man named Davis, living in McClenny, in Baker county, have been bitten by a mad dog and are doomed to hydrophobia within a few days, unless money can be raised by which to send them to New York for treatment. The poor little children are unconscious of their impending doom, being too young to fully understand the matter. They were all bitten last Monday.

STAY IN GEORGIA.

The Negroes Who Emigrated to Mexico Are Having a Hard Time.

NO CORN MEAL OR BACON DOWN THERE

Spanish Cowboys Armed and on Horseback Guard Them.

PEG WILLIAMS SAYS DO NOT GO

The Planters Do Not Allow the Blacks to Write Home—They Charge Double Price for Supplies.

San Antonio, Tex., March 8.—(Special.)—"Peg Leg" Williams, the negro colonizer who is well known throughout the southern states, arrived here today from the ranch near Mapimi, Mexico, upon which the 700 negro families from Alabama and Georgia were recently colonized. He is thoroughly disgusted with the scheme of colonizing negro families from Alabama and Georgia in Mexico, and is endeavoring to get the negroes who have been taken there by him and W. H. Ellis, of San Antonio, to return to the United States.

In a circular issued today, headed "Statement of Facts, Regarding the Movement of Negroes to Mexico," "Peg Leg" Williams says:

"This is to certify that the inducements offered by W. H. Ellis, who claims to represent the Mexican Colonization Company, are far from being carried out, although some of his statements regarding the land and raising of cotton and cane are true. He was to have houses ready sixty days from January 1st for each family, and they were to be in house room ready for the entire colony on arrival of the people, which was not the case. After traveling for four days and nights, cramped up in cars, they were driven in wagons from Mapimi station twenty-four miles from the railroad. They had nothing to eat all day, and it was very cold for that country. In arrival they were to put thirty-four families and 190 souls into the special adobe houses which were built. They were also compelled to be under the management of a Spaniard who has never had any experience in handling colored people and can speak very little English."

Guarded by Armed Men. — "They were also guarded by Mexicans who ride Mexican horses and who are regular guards, armed with six-shooters and Winchester attached to their saddles and are paid \$1.50 per month to guard the premises and to look after the labor on said place."

"These people know nothing about colored people's ways or habits, and it will, therefore, be very hard to have any mutual agreement or to harmonize any class of labor under such conditions, either to the success of the labor or to the enterprise. Each man was to have his contract and knew what his railroad fare was to be and his traveling expenses. This was not done, and you will therefore see that they were left in the dark, not knowing what they are getting or what their expenses will be in a distant land, 25 miles from the line of the United States and through a desert country, where there are stations at distances of only every fifty or sixty miles from Eagle Pass to Torreon. I think they had arranged before I left there to supply any letters that might be written back to their people here, but they were written to suit them, until they can make a few more shipments."

"Of course you can work your letters through the quiet by parties who might be passing and send them to mail them. There is no corn meal and no bacon meat, and the colored man will have to live on such slops as the Mexicans use in that country. They charge double price for the ration. I know the nature of the colored people and what farming is, and make this statement on account of having been implicated in making the first shipment of colored people to Mexico, and on account of erroneous statements made to me by W. H. Ellis and friends of his who corroborated what I said. I found that they were all interested in the scheme of getting the handsome commission of \$5 or \$6 per head on every one that he induced to locate on the ranch."

"I am responsible for this statement, as it is after about fifteen days' investigation, going to Mapimi and to the ranch and returning and seeing and knowing of what I speak."

A STEAMER CHARTERED

To Convey Negroes to Africa—Other Vessels to Follow.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 8.—D. J. Plummer, president of the International Migration Company, of Birmingham, Ala., today chartered the Danish fruit steamer Horsa to convey to Liberia the negroes of the southern states, who are to be taken as colonists to that country. The Horsa will leave here on Tuesday for Savannah, and is expected to sail from Savannah on the 12th of the month with 200 negro colonists for Monrovia, Liberia. Other steamers will follow the Horsa.

FELL DOWN THE ELEVATOR SHAFT.

A Young Lady Killed at the Hotel Poinciana.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 8.—At West Palm Beach, Fla., today Miss Deborah Woolley, of Lakewood, N. J., was instantly killed by falling down the elevator shaft of the Hotel Poinciana. Miss Woolley was about twenty years of age. Her remains will be forwarded to Lakewood, N. J., for interment.

ST. LOUIS ALARMED

And Will Try to Stamp Out the Small-Pox.

St. Louis, Mo., March 8.—The epidemic of smallpox has spread to such an extent that the city and state authorities have decided to take heroic measures in dealing with the disease. A large number of physicians visited the workhouse this morning and are examining the four hundred inmates, found twelve prisoners who are said to be suffering from smallpox. They were quarantined and the remainder vaccinated. This afternoon a thorough inspection of the public schools will be commenced and any pupil afflicted with smallpox symptoms is found the schools will be closed.

The house of refuge will also be visited for smallpox.

The state board of health met with Governor Stone today, at Jefferson City, and issued a proclamation prohibiting sheriffs of all the counties in Missouri from bringing prisoners to the state penitentiary while the smallpox exists in so many towns of the state. The proclamation is taken as a precautionary measure. There are 122 smallpox patients at quarantine in St. Louis and four new cases were discovered today.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON SICK.

Mrs. McKee Leaves New York for Indianapolis.

New York, March 8.—The Tribune says this morning:

"It was reported in this city last evening that General Benjamin Harrison was lying seriously ill at his home in Indianapolis, and his condition was regarded as such that it was thought best to summon to his bedside the members of his family."

"It was found that a telegram concerning the ex-president had been received by Mrs. McKee, and that she had started west on the train leaving New York last evening at 7:30 o'clock. The train is due to arrive in Indianapolis at 10 o'clock this evening. Mrs. McKee's husband is in Boston and immediately upon receiving the dispatch from Indianapolis she notified him by telegram and he will start today for that city."

THEY LIKE GEORGIA'S WAY.

Tennessee's Legislators Are Coming to Atlanta to Study Our System.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 8.—(Special.)—The special revenue commission appointed by the state legislature to report on the revision of Tennessee's tax assessment and revenue code, and to study the Georgia plan of collecting criminal costs, particularly in its application to payment of officers' costs. The Georgia plan seems already to have found much favor with them, and they will complete the hearing of reports from citizens and business bodies tomorrow night, when they go to Atlanta. There two days will be spent in examining the Georgia plan of collecting criminal costs, particularly in its application to payment of officers' costs. The Georgia plan seems already to have found much favor with them, and they will complete the hearing of reports from citizens and business bodies tomorrow night, when they go to Atlanta. There two days will be spent in examining the Georgia plan of collecting criminal costs, particularly in its application to payment of officers' costs. The Georgia plan seems already to have found much favor with them, and they will complete the hearing of reports from citizens and business bodies tomorrow night, when they go to Atlanta. There two days will be spent in examining the Georgia plan of collecting criminal costs, particularly in its application to payment of officers' costs. The Georgia plan seems already to have found much favor with them, and they will complete the hearing of reports from citizens and business bodies tomorrow night, when they go to Atlanta. There two days will be spent in examining the Georgia plan of collecting criminal costs, particularly in its application to payment of officers' costs. The Georgia plan seems already to have found much favor with them, and they will complete the hearing of reports from citizens and business bodies tomorrow night, when they go to Atlanta. There two days will be spent in examining the Georgia plan of collecting criminal costs, particularly in its application to payment of officers' costs. The Georgia plan seems already to have found much favor with them, and they will complete the hearing of reports from citizens and business bodies tomorrow night, when they go to Atlanta. There two days will be spent in examining the Georgia plan of collecting criminal costs, particularly in its application to payment of officers' costs. The Georgia plan seems already to have found much favor with them, and they will complete the hearing of reports from citizens and business bodies tomorrow night, when they go to Atlanta. There two days will be spent in examining the Georgia plan of collecting criminal costs, particularly in its application to payment of officers' costs. The Georgia plan seems already to have found much favor with them, and they will complete the hearing of reports from citizens and business bodies tomorrow night, when they go to Atlanta. There two days will be spent in examining the Georgia plan of collecting criminal costs, particularly in its application to payment of officers' costs. The Georgia plan seems already to have found much favor with them, and they will complete the hearing of reports from citizens and business bodies tomorrow night, when they go to Atlanta. There two days will be spent in examining the Georgia plan of collecting criminal costs, particularly in its application to payment of officers' costs. The Georgia plan seems already to have found much favor with them, and they will complete the hearing of reports from citizens and business bodies tomorrow night, when they go to Atlanta. There two days will be spent in examining the Georgia plan of collecting criminal costs, particularly in its application to payment of officers' costs. The Georgia plan seems already to have found much favor with them, and they will

**The Steamer Struck a Bridge Pier and
Went Down in Thirty Minutes.
A Thick Fog on the River.**

completely cured. — MRS. MARTIN HALE,
Dakdale, Mass. Every druggist has it.

The Actor Gives a Graphic Description of the Scene—He Rescued Several Ladies.

Another child, a poor little suckling, shaped without a scratch. The mother

last Tuesday night, was given a

age.

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SIX PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., March 9, 1895.

The International Conference.

A correspondent who has evidently been "taken in" by some of the goldbugs who are misrepresenting as international "binetallists," writes to ask what grounds we have for supposing that the proposed international monetary conference will amount to nothing substantial.

The grounds are so many and so various that it is difficult to state them all within the limits of a newspaper article. Reasons are as plentiful as blackberries. While it is true that the demand for this conference comes from France and Germany, and is based on the agitation that is going on among the common people, it is also true that the governments of France and Germany are controlled financially by the owners of gold and silver—the Rothschilds and those whom they admit to their partnership. The parliamentary assemblies of these countries, responding to the popular demand, have called for an international conference, but the cabinets that will appoint the delegates are controlled by the gold owners and men favorable to the gold interests will be appointed.

At the proper time, our correspondent will see that the whole question of international binetallism will be made to turn on the attitude of England, Germany, France and the rest will declare their willingness to enter into an agreement if England will join them and then, after the adoption of some resolutions, complimentary and otherwise, the conference will dissolve and the silver question will be left precisely where it was before.

If our correspondent asks why we doubt the willingness of England to enter into an international agreement, the answer is plain. It is not to England's advantage to increase the value of silver. Consequently it is not to England's advantage to restore silver to its old place as a part of the world's standard money. That is to say, it is not to the advantage of England's ruling class, which has invested its money in various quarters of the world. These debts due to England are payable, principal and interest in gold, and anything that increases the value of gold adds in the same ratio to the wealth of those whose debts are payable in gold.

England's gain from the increased and increasing value of gold is greater than the losses sustained by her manufacturers and her agriculturists. There have been severe losses, but the vast increase in the wealth of England, brought about by doubling the value of every dollar of debt paid into her treasury, has vastly outweighed these losses. And there is another advantage to England in the increased value of gold that is not usually taken into account by those who discuss this question. By increasing the value of gold, England has cheapened all of the products of human labor, especially those which she is compelled to buy from foreign countries. Thus her consumers can buy their bread and cotton goods from the American farmers at prices that are really below the cost of production.

With the same weight and fineness of gold that England was compelled to pay for one bale of cotton twenty years ago, she can now buy more than sixty bales. It is easy to see how the British gold standard helps the British, but we should be glad for any advocate of it to tell us how it helps the people of the United States or how it is likely to help them.

We think if our correspondent will put on his thinking cap and study the situation for a moment, he will very readily perceive why it is not to the advantage of the British nation to increase the value of silver and thus raise prices. To increase the value of silver would be to make gold cheaper by lessening the demand for it, and to raise prices would be to levy an additional tax on the pauper labor of Great Britain. The truth is, every effort that England has made during the past quarter of a century has been in the direction of cheapening silver in order that gold might be enhanced in value.

She found willing tools to aid her in the republican conversion of 1873, and twenty years later she found an administration and a congress shameless enough not only to carry out her designs against the prosperity of the American people, but to boldly argue in favor of it. Such a crime as this, carried out with full knowledge of the consequences, ought to blast the reputation of every man who has put himself behind it.

In conclusion, we say to our corre-

spondent that Great Britain is not likely to surrender the immense, the irreplaceable advantages which the suppression of silver in this country has given to her. Whether these advantages will last long is a question which we shall not undertake now to discuss. That is a question for British statesmen to consider. For ourselves, we are concerned only in seeing our own people rescued themselves by applying the simple remedy which they have at hand.

This remedy, simple as it is, cannot be applied if the voters are divided up into various parties and poses. Men who believe in the free coinage of silver should sink all other differences of opinion, get together and vote into power a president and a congress that will carry out their will.

Changang Supervision.
 The opinion of County Attorney Rosser, submitted to the county commissioners, at its last meeting, throws interesting light upon the conduct of changangs in Georgia and strongly emphasizes the need of systematic supervision by the state.

Governor Atkinson strongly urged in his message that the county changangs be placed under the supervision of the state penitentiary department. That this should be done there can be no question. The state has time and again been shocked by the stories of cruelty to prisoners in some of the changangs operated either by counties or by private individuals, and it is clear that there is looseness somewhere.

It is a part of the plain duty of the state to see that the punishment meted out by the courts is properly administered, and some state official or some department of the state's government, should be responsible for this, in the case of misdemeanor convicts, just as the penitentiary department is responsible in the case of felony convicts.

Attorney Rosser shows that in many instances the law is being violated in the hiring of convicts to individuals. In a recent decision of the supreme court it was held that "the county authorities had no authority to hire out convicts sentenced under the provisions of section 4310 of the code to a private individual whether being so hired they are worked in a changang or not." The information which Mr. Rosser has in this hiring out of convicts to individuals, in some instances, it is true, to be worked by the changang system, but in many not even the form being prescribed. It is an open question whether all of these convicts could not be liberated by means of habeas corpus.

Whether this is done or not, it is clear that there should be some change in this changang system. The addition of an assistant principal keeper of the penitentiary whose special duties would be to visit these county changangs and report on the state of affairs as he found it, would be a step in the right direction. This would cost the state but little money and would be a great aid, not only from the standpoint of humanity, but in the proper administering of discipline. It is to be hoped that the legislature at its next session will take steps to this end.

Stuck in the Mud.
 The hard straits to which inferior nations are subjected in order to keep their standing with more pretentious rivals is well illustrated in the disappearance of the Mexican man of war, La Libertad.

Four weeks ago this doughty vessel slipped from her moorings in Vera Cruz, and steamed out to scour the gulf. The captain walked the deck adorned in gold lace and shining brass while the crew, dressed in blue uniforms, looked like emperors. Nelson's admiral, waiting for victory and distinction. From the flat roof of the Hotel Delicencia Military Commandant Marti viewed the scene, and cheers went up from the throats of the garrison of San Juan d'Ulloa.

The gulf of Mexico is not such a large body of water that a man of war should be lost in her bosom. Yet no tidings could be learned of the whereabouts of La Libertad. The news of the wrecking of the Elbe had not been forgotten ere it was displaced by anxiety to hear from the overdue La Gasconne. With the assured safety of the latter ship, inquiry about the fate of La Libertad became intense. The gallant man of war's man had not been sighted off Tampico, nor had a call been made upon Galveston. New Orleans, which was the objective point from Vera Cruz, could only stand, figuratively speaking, upon tip toe in the vain endeavor to see the most rising out of the distant waters. The veteran captain, Senor Salva, could not have sailed out into the north Atlantic, else he would have made a friendly touch at Havana, nor could he have turned into the south Atlantic, for in that case he would have called at Progresso for some Yucatan gum, or at Frontera where he might have laid in a fresh supply of tortillas and frioles.

There was only one conclusion possible after four weeks of disappearance, and that was that La Libertad had ventured out into the open gulf, and must have gone to the bottom. As a last attempt the ocean tug Underwriter volunteered to leave Port Eades and search the coast for wreckage. The tug was only a few hours out when it came across the missing warship stuck among the rushes behind Timballier Island. It seems that when Captain Salva left Vera Cruz his bunkers were but poorly supplied with coal and all he could do was to drift along until the shelter of Timballier Island was reached when he concluded to drop anchor and wait to see what a manna would bring forth. It was a happy little crowd of Mexicans that stood upon the dock at Algiers and beheld the Underwriter steaming into port with the stanch Libertad in tow.

The First Thing Lay.

The social leprosy which lay at the foundation of the destruction of Greece and Rome and which has sapped the vitality of the nobility of France and England, is already discernible in this country.

It has made its appearance with the advent of the multi-millionaire, and the two families of Astor and Vanderbilt

are the first victims. The men of the revolutionary era were hardy backwoodsmen, inured to the hardships of frontier life and unaffected by the effeminacy which follows wealth and ease. The two generations following were the pioneers who kept pushing their way westward, while in the east they grew up a few cities filled with small tradesmen and close cutting merchants. Meanwhile old John Jacob Astor was making a fortune in selling rabbit and con skins, while Cornelius Vanderbilt experienced a boom with his ferryboat. Their fortunes became phenomenal for the time, but it was not until the civil war between the states that their properties assumed the values which they now hold. The shoddy contractors were shortly joined by the bonanza kings, and America had such a list of multi-millionaires as was never presented to the world before.

That the families of the bonanza kings, elevated from the pick and the shovel to the possession of dazzling wealth, should have gone to the dogs, was almost to be expected. The scandals of Sharon, Tabor, Fair and others were only the consequences of untrained license. That there should be scandal, for much the same causes, in the families of the shoddy prices, was not surprising.

Standing high above these people, drunk with riches, were the two New York families of Astor and Vanderbilt. They formed the heads of two rival social sets, which, while enjoying all the extravagances that money could bring, were, nevertheless, conservative. Both aimed at family perpetuation by keeping the bulk of their wealth in the hands of the head of the house, and the second generation, and many members of the third, gave evidence of business qualifications which might prove that the talents, as well as the names, of their founders were to be illustrated anew. It was with some degree of pride that Americans began to point to them as types of the superior American, made possible by the enjoyment of abundant means.

But the dry rot was there! The leprosy which has so often gnawed at the vitals of great families, preparing the way for their fall, had taken hold. It was not in vain that John Jacob Astor seized the Astors when Mrs. Coleman Drayton became immersed in a scandal which makes her name a by-word in the divorce court. Hardly had the Drayton revelations been made than the wife of William K. Vanderbilt exposed the amours of that degenerate son, and the recent decision, in which all her allegations are confirmed, must stand as the record of her husband's ruin.

Happily we have a large reserve force from which to draw our men and women of the future, so that the degeneracy of a few social centers will not be sufficient to affect the body as a whole.

The Price of Cotton.
 A correspondent of The Constitution, writing from Penfield, says:

Editor Constitution—There seems to be a very general impression that if the acreage in cotton for the year 1895 is reduced that the price will advance accordingly. Can this be possible while the financial condition of the country remains the same? While there will undoubtedly be a reduction in the acreage, one believes it will be of such an extent as to warrant a reduction in the crop of more than 2,000,000 bales. Will this deficiency be sufficient to cause anything like a scarcity of cotton? But rather if the present stringency continues will not the people be as little able to consume the product from a 10,000,000 bale crop as they are now to use the product from a 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 bale crop? I am a cotton farmer and if there is anything encouraging in the future I will like to enjoy it in the prospective.

The impression to which our correspondent refers is based on the operations of the law of supply and demand. Ordinarily this law operates without let or hindrance—that is to say, when conditions are normal and healthy, a supply that is not equal to the demand will cause the price of a commodity to rise; a supply larger than the demand will cause the price to fall. But the fall of all prices, the result of the demonetization of silver and the consequent appreciation in the value of gold, has given rise to other conditions, however, in that the law of supply and demand applies to all commodities except gold. Although the number of people depending on the single gold standard has been increased from about 47,000,000 in 1873, when England and her colonies and Portugal were employing that standard, to 320,000,000 in 1895, the gold monometallists insist that this increased demand for gold has not enhanced its value.

Nevertheless, gold monometallism has had other effects. It has not only enhanced the value of gold, but it has brought about other conditions that have to be considered. There has been not only a depreciation of prices, but a partial suppression of demand—and this suppression of demand is the key to the business situation. Gold is so dear, when measured by commodities and the results of industrial enterprise, that the money based on it makes more profit when hoarded than it would be likely to make when put into business.

The people get so little money for the products of their labor that they have none to spare in the way of trade. Thus demand is partially suppressed around. We see this in the case of corn. There was a short crop in 1894—a very short crop—but the price was lower than in 1893. But for the short crop it would have sold for 30 cents a bushel.

With respect to cotton we can only cite our correspondent to the general condition of affairs. A reduction of acreage may have the effect of preventing a further fall in the price, but we doubt whether a seven-million-bale-crop would carry it back to 6½ cents.

The only remedy is in getting rid of the British gold standard.

The Rothschilds are very quiet now, but they are not likely to let us down easy.

Has the cessation of gold exports helped business? If so, how?

The cuckoo says the single gold standard provides "sound money." How has "sound money" helped the people?

Are the people any better off now, with

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Bonds.

Hear the goldbugs with their bonds—
 Bonds of gold!

What a tale of misery they constantly unfold!
 How they buy, and how they sell;
 How they dance, and how they yell!

While the stars that oversprinkle all the heavens do rebel,
 Keeping time, time, time,
 In a protest to the time—

In protest to the taxing of the meadows
 And the ponds,
 For the bonds, bonds, bonds, bonds, bonds,
 Bonds, bonds,

For the selling and the buying of the bonds!
 Hear the goldbugs with their bonds—
 Bonds of gold!

Bitter bonds!
 How the country, terrified, is stricken, and desponds!

How they put our rights to rout—
 How they buy and sell us out—
 While the music of the money down's a suffering people's shout!

How they push us to the wall,
 Taking money, rights and all!

Keeping time, time, time,
 With an impudence sublime,
 To the jingling of the taxes on the meadows
 And the ponds,

For the bonds, bonds, bonds, bonds, bonds,
 Bonds, bonds,
 For the selling and the buying of the bonds!

Hear the goldbugs with their bonds—
 Bonds of gold!

How their faces shine like demons' in the lurid, golden gleam!

How they plot from dark to dawn
 For the country—come to pawn;

And the line of their possessions round
 America is drawn!

How they shake the white house door
 With the music of the money down—
 Keeping time, time, time,
 With the arrogance of crime,

To the moaning of the millions—to the country that desponds,
 At the buying and the selling of the bonds,
 Bonds, bonds,

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THE PASSING THROG.

Next Monday Governor McKinley, of Ohio, will spend a few hours in Atlanta and will be the guest of the Aragon. He is on his way to Thomasville, where he will spend several days with his friend, Hon. Mark A. Hanna, who is one of the most prominent business men of Cleveland, O., and is a special warm personal and political friend of Governor McKinley. The visit of Ohio's governor to the south is, in other words, a purely social one and has no political significance whatever. It is, however, safe to predict that during his stay in Georgia he will look over the situation casually, if not carefully. Governor McKinley seems to be the favorite of the leading republicans of the state, and the presidential nomination, and it is perhaps true that his visit has no real political purpose, because his fences do not seem to need any great looking after in this section.

Senator "Billy" Morton, of Athens, was one of the guests at the Kimball yesterday. He came over on personal business, but had time, as he always has, to say a good word for Athens.

"Everything is in good shape over our way," said Uncle Billy; "the university is prosperous and the normal school has entered upon a career of renewed usefulness. Do you know," he continued, "I am not strongly impressed upon the people of Georgia the great value of that normal school. Naturally, I am a friend of it, and I am sure that the people, but all the higher institutions of learning, but any one of them, or with all of them, better than we could that normal school. It is the very basis and foundation of a good school system. Without good teachers your public schools can be of practically no value."

"You remember we had a good deal of trouble in impressing upon the members of the legislature the need of an appropriation for that school. There was a feeling that so long as the university was recognized no other institution Athens should be, and especially in times of such financial stringency. I remember one of the most prominent members of the house of whom I spoke on the subject laughed at my assertion that the normal school was absolutely essential to anything like a good school system."

"You don't pretend to say," said he, "that boys right out from your university are not fit to teach school, do you? What's the use of the university, then?"

"I asked him if he would be willing to submit a case of serious illness to a young man just out of the university simply because he expected to become a doctor, or would he submit a case of serious illness to a graduate who had taken absolutely no special training in the law. He said he'd think about it, and the next day he came back and announced that he would vote for and support the appropriation. I cite that case simply to show that even the most intelligent men in the state, many of them, are not ready to see the value of special training for teachers. We believe that the legislature can do better than to ignore the need of such educational institutions rather than the normal college, but of course we want them all."

Judge Dick Johnson, in whose department of the state government the awarding of pensions now comes, was talking last night about the new pension law and the troubles which are likely to arise from it.

"It seems to be an idea throughout the state," said he, "that the legislature in enacting this law contemplated something like a service pension. The result is a great many people are applying, or expect to apply, for aid under this act who would really resent the idea of being the paupers which the act contemplates."

"I think the state ought to have a purpose in mind when it enacts a law like this. It is to aid those confederate soldiers who are now absolutely indigent and who in many instances are being supported by the county. It is to aid those who are now in poverty or in some other way. The inquiries which I send out to the ordinaries indicate that a great many people propose applying for this pension simply because they think the state ought to help them. They are really not paupers, though, of course, they may be needy. The governor is preparing a set of questions which will be sent to the applicants, and which will answer many of the questions which are being asked."

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALL

[illegible]

The scene of the play is laid in Woodville, Ill., on the eve of a convention to nominate a candidate for congress. General Josiah Limber, a practical politician, is the favorite of the town. Limber's brother, Limber Limber, Lieutenant Governor Limber and Major General Limber, has a candidate before the convention, but as there is much opposition to him, he decides to drop out. He selects Peter Woolley, an millionaire, an old, absent-minded, unsophisticated country gentleman who has paid more attention to his garden than to his politics. Woolley nearly has paralysis at the suggestion, but the wily general gets the assistance of Woolley's sister, Mrs. Muffin, who is ambitious to shine in a social way, and does not advise to marrying a man who would even marry General Limber. Mrs. Muffin's word is law with Woolley, and he consenting to become a candidate, Limber starts him in the race and begins

For Rent or Sale.
One of the best places of residence in Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on the street, 200 feet deep, 100 feet wide, 45 feet high. In within three doors of downtown electric car line. From the street, a new and modern house, improved with a four-room residence. Will sell at reasonable terms or will rent for \$100.00 per month. A party owning it will be out of the several months.
George J. Dallas, Real Estate Agent, Broad Street, near Alabama. Further information.

The sale of the Atlanta railroad and what was for today postponed for tomorrow. The date and the date of the sale will not be deferred.

Boycott Notice to New York
S. A. L. #14.

MILLER'S SPRING DERBY

Has created a sensation among the young and dressey men.

No other hat approaches it in style and none excels it in quality.

A. O. M. Gay & Son

Sole Agents, Atlanta.


Merchant
Tailoring.

People wise in the Tailoring doings of the w
country say that our assortment of Suitings
Trouserings stands unrivaled in the south in t
respects.

Fashionableness
Exclusiveness
Serviceableness

Many of the ultra effects in checks, plaids, stripes and melanges are in but one pattern length. Our Mr. Robert Sharpe is the 'genius' and skill to cut and direct the workmanship in a way to create the most artistic, graceful and stylish result.





FURNISHING GOODS.

Signs of Spring are along all the aisles these days. Loads of new Furnishings coming in. New thoughts in neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Footwear, Underwear, Collars and Cuffs from where they ripen fastest and brightest.



Eiseman Brothers

OSBORN AS A MARTYR

The Populist Leader Becomes a Voluntary Prisoner at Police Station.

HE WILL WORK HIS FINE OUT

Declares That He Has Been Fined Illegally and Will Not Pay It.

SAYS HE WAS DENIED FREE SPEECH

Occupied a Bank at the Station House Last Night and Will Give the Stockade Today—History of the Case

J. B. Osborn, the populist leader, is a prisoner in the Atlanta police station. He came down yesterday wearing a straw hat and a long coat, wandered about the place irresolutely for some time, then braced himself and walked into Chief Connolly's office.

"I came to surrender myself and serve out that sentence," he said. "I see that the verdict of Judge Calhoun has been affirmed in the superior court and that I must pay that \$100 fine. I don't desire to



MR. J. B. OSBORN.

pay it, and I come prepared to work for the city thirty days, which I believe is the limit. Here I am."

Chief Connolly and the other officers about the room looked surprised.

"How's that?" asked Captain Thompson, looking up.

"The old artisan well case, you know," explained the young man. "I want to serve out that sentence."

It was like a ghost from the past—a defunct memory—but it was only a short while before the officers took in the situation and the voluntary prisoner escorted to a place where he could enjoy the comforts of incarceration.

He is indignant. Osborn is very indignant. He says that he has committed no crime, and rather than pay down the \$100 he prefers to take a trip to the city works and handle the pick for thirty days. He comes in the role of a martyr. The privileges, he says, of an American citizen have been denied him. In his persecution the very principles of the declaration of independence are flagrantly violated. Free speech is the self-constituted right of the republic, the foothold of all liberty and the corner stone of the government. He was denied it. As an advocate of certain political principles he attempted to lift his voice in behalf of his party.

He was prevented and arrested by the police. Afterwards the law laid its heavy grasp upon him and by the recorder he was fined. He appealed from this decision, but the decision was affirmed. Here another bitter, burning wrong came in. The trial by a jury was denied him. A free man in a free country, and yet denied the privilege of putting his cause before the people of his country; denied the right to have his case pleaded before his fellow men. This base and gloving indignity he is compelled to submit to, but rather than give the authorities any pecuniary benefit, he comes to work out the sentence by the sweat of his face.

This is the position of the leader and he talks over his wrongs volubly.

When Osborn was arrested. It was in the memorable days of '93 that Osborn advertised himself to speak from the stand of the old artisan well. He was a staunch disciple of the third party and had spread its doctrines broadcast over the whole land. The day was the 10th of September.

The day before he spoke Chief Connolly addressed him a letter, informing him that the mayor, pro tem, and the board of police commissioners had agreed that he must not speak on the streets. If he desired to speak it must be done in some hall or public building.

In defiance of this the lecturer carried his posters all over the city, and on the night in question mounted the stand before a wild crowd that had assembled to hear him. The streets in every direction were crowded, but among them was stationed a band of patrolmen especially selected for the occasion.

Osborn got on the stand to speak. Chief Connolly was there, too, and informed him that he could not make the speech.

"I can't help it," said Osborn. "If you want to arrest me, you will have to go ahead, for I intend to speak." The crowd waited.

At last the speaker stepped out. "Friends and fellow citizens," he said, "I am here to address you as a free man. I come to talk on some of the religious aspects of the labor question. Now, my friends, the labor question—"

He got no further. The chief had him by the arm and told him to consider himself under arrest.

Amidst a cheering multitude he was led to the police station.

After he had arrived Chief Connolly asked if he would promise not to repeat the offense, if so he would be released.

Osborn replied that he would not promise, as he intended to speak whenever he wanted to.

Charged with obstructing the streets. Then a charge was made against him for obstructing the streets and the amount of bail stated.

But the man, in spite of the entreaties of some of his friends, refused to give any bail, and that night occupied a bunk in the police station.

On the 15th of September Osborn was put on trial before the recorder.

The defense was represented by Mr. Oscar Parker and Colonel W. C. Glenn, and the city by Colonel Fulton Colville. It was shown that Osborn had been notified that he could not speak in the open air, but was told that police protection would be given him in any hall in the city. In addition to this letter from the chief, he was informed personally by Captain Thompson that he would be arrested if he attempted to speak.

The defense based its case upon the fact that there was no obstruction made by Osborn personally. The point was made that he spoke from a permanent structure, and that the crowd was not disorderly. The defendant made a statement to the effect that he had examined the code and could not find any law against speaking in public. After argument on both sides it was decided by Recorder Calhoun that he had violated the law and a fine of \$100, the limit of the law, was imposed.

After consultation with his attorneys he decided to take the case to the superior court on a writ of certiorari. He gave bond and was released.

A Public Meeting and Its Result. Several nights after the action of the recorder a public meeting was held by the friends and followers of Osborn in the basement of the courthouse.

As a result a set of resolutions was passed. They condemned the action of the recorder in the following language:

"Resolved, by this meeting of citizens here assembled, that we hereby condemn and enter our solemn protest against the arbitrary, high-handed, illegal and atrocious outrage perpetrated by the city of Atlanta, not only on the rights of free speech, but on the rights of the citizen, in the arrest and incarceration in a felon's cell of our friend and associate, Mr. J. B. Osborn, not for his having violated the law, but simply for his attempting to make a speech in the interest of labor."

"Resolved further, that we hereby pledge our moral and financial support to the bitter end in defense of our friend and associate, and the rights which he represents."

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HON. WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS. On the British-Venezuela Boundary Dispute. The Providence Journal of Sunday contains the following interesting communication from Hon. William L. Scruggs, of Atlanta:

"In your issue of the 19th instant you published a resolution of the British House of Commons, recommending that Great Britain and Venezuela submit their boundary dispute to arbitration. I am glad to see that the resolution may not have been intended as an imperfection, it will probably be so regarded by the officials of the two countries."

"I am quite unable to conjecture on what ground you base such an apprehension. At the very time when the resolution was passed there was in Washington a special envoy from the British government, bearing a petition signed by 25 members of parliament, asking that all questions between Great Britain and Venezuela be submitted to friendly arbitration. Was that an imperfection? If not, how can it be considered an imperfection to refer to the United States of America what she asked of the United States of America?"

"I am not willing to believe that Great Britain seeks arbitration of disputes only when the odds are against her. She has shown a willingness to treat with weaker powers as international equals in law and equity."

"This dispute over boundary limits in Venezuela is a dispute over the rights of a small nation to its own territory. It is a dispute over the rights of a small nation to its own territory. It is a dispute over the rights of a small nation to its own territory."

"This is all that Venezuela asks, or has any right to ask. She asks only that she be allowed to settle her boundary with Great Britain on the basis of arbitration, and for more than half a century past she has been industriously endeavoring to do this. In the meantime, she has been treated with contempt and her rights have been trampled upon."

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AUTHOR OF "A MODERN HEATHEN."

TO BE EN REGLE

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J. P. Stevens & Co., Jewelers and Engravers, 47 Whitehall street.

club
club
club

there are all sorts of clubs, but there's only one

"canadian club"

whisky—there are, also, all sorts of whiskies, the best is canadian club—it is being imitated—that's natural—all good things are imitated—trade on other people's brains as it were—don't be deceived by something "just as good"—examine the label carefully—

bluthenthal
& bickart.

big whisky house.
hello: no. 378.

Potts-Thompson

LIQUOR COMPANY,
WHOLESALESALES!

9-11-13 DECATUR ST.

Our best and oldest Ryes are Q-Club, Monogram, Mt. Vernon, Imperial Cabinet, Pennsylvania Rye, Old Centennial, and ten-year-old Bourbons are Old Rippey, Jas. E. Pepper, McBrayer, Old Crow and others. Corn Whisky—"Stone Mountain"—our own brand and make.

'PHONE 48.

and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of patients sent FREE. S. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

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Made a Well Man of Me?

INDAPO THE GREAT MINDOO REMEDY
PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS IN 80 DAYS. Cures all nervous diseases, fainting, memory, paresis, sleeplessness, night terrors, etc. It is a powerful tonic and stimulant, and restores the system in all cases of nervous debility. Price \$1.00 a bottle. Six for \$5.00 with a full guarantee to cure or money refunded. Buy on installment, but insist on having INDAPO. If your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid. Oriental Medical Co., Prop., Chicago, Ill., or our agents.

SOLD AT
JACOB'S PHARMACY
ATLANTA, GA.

Have Your HOUSE PAINTED

Contracts taken for all kinds of Interior and Exterior work.

Get our prices.

At 12 North Forsyth St.

F. J. COOLEGE & BRO.

"The Best" Baking Powder

Our Own Manufacture.

The fact that we are now selling more of this brand than all other brands combined is proof of its superior quality.

H. H. JERSEY BUTTER

40 cents per pound.

A Little higher in price than many other brands, BUT—it is perfect.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO

350 and 352 Peachtree St. 'Phone 628.

NOTICE.—Don't buy a dollars' worth of Clothing and Gents' furnishings goods until you examine quality and prices at the Guarantee Clothing Co., 14 Whitehall street, James Building. We can save you at least 25c on every dollar you spend.

THEY TOOK A TURKEY

Brown Wouldn't Poach on Pride Until He Was Fined.

PRIDE PUT THE TURKEY ON BROWN

He Declared That Brown Was the Cause of His Troubles—The Day in Judge Westmoreland's Court.

It is a matter of everyday remark that a negro is not to have a wonderful prediction for chickens. Jokes innumerable have been perpetrated with this weakness of the colored race as a basis, and in many instances they are placed in the attitude of puns of chickens.

It may safely be said that the negro loves chicken best when it is fried. But to the exclusion of all other of his likes has his regard for chicken been pulled to the front. When a negro is arrested and brought before the justice of the peace the natural question seems to be, "Uncle Jem, where did you get those domineer chickens?"

Now, there is a new cut in the colored race. Having tired of chicken every day and Sunday too, this new chicken has turned to the next best thing—turkey.

Very seldom, indeed, is it that a negro is arrested for turkey stealing, but that has been the fate of both George Brown and Jesse Pride. The circumstances surrounding the case amply justify a reiteration of the old quotation, "Pride goeth before a fall."

It was somewhere about the holiday times that George Brown, accompanied by a colored friend, was in the rear of the Aragon hotel yard. The wagon, loaded with provisions, was the same enclosure. No one was looking. A tempting turkey lay in full view of the hungry men. They gazed at the turkey with wistful, envious eyes. Brown's companion hesitated but a short while, then grabbed the turkey and ran. The alarm was given and pursuit was instant, but the turkey was not recovered.

Brown did not run. He was wise and remained; that is, he thought he was wise. He was arrested for complicity and denied the charge. He felt sure that nothing could be proved against him and stoutly averred that he did not know his companion. When he was put on trial before Judge Westmoreland last Tuesday, Brown still held out and declared that he was innocent and did not know the guilty party. The jury believed that he was very nearly innocent, but the fact that he had been seen talking to the negro who was sufficient to raise a doubt in the minds of the jurors. Thus, it was that Brown was convicted of stealing the turkey and fined \$5 or sentenced to four months in the chain.

After he saw that escape was impossible for him Brown confided to the deputy sheriff that he did know the name of the man that stole the turkey and was ready to tell it. He named Jesse Pride and told where he lived. A watch was kept for Pride and he was arrested and brought before Judge Westmoreland yesterday morning for a hearing. When he was arraigned Pride admitted that he stole the turkey, and said that George Brown was in the plot to steal it. He told the jury that following Brown's advice he appropriated the turkey and fled at full speed.

Some of the Other Cases.

Jerry McClure, charged with trespassing, was found guilty and given \$5 and costs or four months in the chain.

The case against L. J. Glenn was not pressed.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches. They surpass all other preparations in removing hoarseness and as a cough remedy are pre-eminent the best.

WHO WILL BE THE RABBI?

Dr. Salzman Preached at the Hebrew Synagogue Last Night.

Dr. Salzman, of Charleston, W. Va., preached at the Hebrew synagogue last night, and will occupy the pulpit again this morning.

He is an effective speaker, and his manner of delivery deeply impressed the congregation. He will have a large number to hear him at the service today.

Among the other divines who have filled the pulpit during the past few weeks are Dr. Markerson, of Macon, Ga., and Dr. Marks, of Birmingham, Ala.

The election of a rabbi has been set for tomorrow morning. It is likely, however, that, in order to give the congregation a better opportunity to judge, a postponement of the election may be ordered and several prominent rabbis invited to address the congregation.

The probabilities of Dr. Reich's re-election seem to be increasing every day, and it will not be surprising if the matter is settled next Sunday by the announcement that he has been re-elected.

People who are nervous will not find a permanent cure in opiates and sedative preparations. Nervousness is caused by impure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness by making pure blood.

Boycott rates to Philadelphia, via Seaboard Air Line, \$11.80. Office 6 Kimball house.

Angostura Bitters are used by mothers to stop colic and looseness of the bowels in children. Dr. J. G. B. Siegart & Sons, manufacturers. Ask your druggist.

Ladies' Bazaar.

The ladies of the West End Presbyterian church will hold a bazaar at No. 41 Marietta street beginning Thursday, March 7th and ending Saturday evening.

All kinds of fancy articles from every state in the Union for sale.

Lunches will be served each noon and evening. Everything reasonable. Give us a call.

Boycott rates to Richmond, Va., \$8.50, via Seaboard Air Line. Office 6 Kimball house.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.

Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent.

The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat cover.

For 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller book store, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

To Cuba.

The Florida limited by Central railroad and Plant system, leaving Atlanta at 6:55 a. m. is the only train connecting with Plant steamships for Havana. Ship trains for Port Tampa leave Tampa May hotel 5:30 o'clock p. m.

Boycott rates to New York, via Seaboard Air Line, \$14. Office 6 Kimball house.

TORTURED THIRTY YEARS

The Agonies of the Inquisitor Endured by Rheumatic Sufferers.

An Octogenarian Tells a Wonderful Story of His Remarkable Cure.

John L. Gill, residing at 34 North Grant avenue, Columbus, O., aged eighty-eight years, says: "I suffered from rheumatism for over thirty years. The pains were very severe and often I was unable to move around. I have doctored with many physicians and taken all kinds of patent medicine, but never received any relief until I began using Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. Within twelve hours after taking the first dose I was free from pain and am now completely cured."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism cured in from one to five days. It never fails to cure sharp, shooting pains in the arms, legs, sides, back or breast, or soreness in any part of the body in from one to three hours. It is guaranteed to promptly cure lameness, stiff and swollen joints, stiff back, and all pains in the hip and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured. Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Company, of Philadelphia, put up specifics for nearly every disease which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Those who are in doubt as to the nature of their disease should address Professor Munyon, 156 Arch street, Philadelphia, giving full symptoms of their disease. Professor Munyon will carefully diagnose the case and give you the benefit of his advice absolutely free of all charges. The remedies will be sent to any address on receipt of retail price.

SLATTERY'S FAREWELL SPEECH.

He Paid His Respects to the Confessional Last Night.

The ex-priest fired his last shot last night. His subject was the abuse of the Catholic confessional, and he dwelt for nearly an hour and a half on this phase of his denunciation of the Roman Catholic church.

In his opening remarks last night the ex-priest took occasion to refer in passing to the strictures of "Pope" Hawthorne, and to compliment him on the profits he had derived from the patent medicine business. He was frequently severe in dealing with his subject and proceeded to enumerate a number of evils growing out of the confessional. The lecture was delivered to men only and there were possibly as many as 200 present.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Slattery delivered a lecture to women only. Quite a number were present, but others who came as far as the entrance to the building were deterred by the forbidding aspect of the place.

The ex-priest, in his lecture last night, paid a glowing eulogium to Dr. Winchester, the pastor of the Third Baptist church. This morning the ex-priest and his wife leave for Charleston, Tenn. They have secured the opera house in that city.

Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

The storm, which on Thursday evening was central over the upper lake region, yesterday moved eastward and extended its limits southward until about night. It covered the entire country east of the Mississippi river, its center (point of lowest barometric pressure) being at Buffalo, N. Y., and Charlotte, N. C.

As a result of the pressure and movement of this storm, rain fell over the entire country between the Atlantic coast and Mississippi river, except at a few scattered points.

At Atlanta the weather was somewhat cloudy and threatening, but without rain until after night. Toward evening the wind freshened slightly, and shortly after 7 o'clock suddenly shifted from southwest to northwest, and increased in velocity to thirty-six miles per hour. A moderately heavy rain, also, began, but continued only a short time.

With an anti-cyclonic area covering the western regions and slowly pushing eastward, the falling in the track of the storm, indications were last evening favorable for more pleasant, and probably somewhat cooler, weather.

For Georgia today: Generally fair, and colder.

Local Report for March 8, 1895.

Mean daily temperature... 52

Normal temperature... 50

Highest in 24 hours... 55

Lowest in 24 hours... 45

Rainfall, 24 hours to 7 p. m... .01

Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st, 1.75 inches.

The Weather Bulletin.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.:

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.

SOUTHEAST—

Atlanta, Ga., cloudy... 52-58

Augusta, Ga., clear... 50-56

Charlotte, N. C., clear... 50-56

Jacksonville, Fla., rain... 50-56

Knoxville, Tenn., rain... 50-56

Mobile, Ala., clear... 50-56

Montgomery, Ala., clear... 50-56

Pensacola, Fla., clear... 50-56

Savannah, Ga., Pt. cloudy... 50-56

Tampa, Fla., cloudy... 50-56

Wilmington, N. C., cloudy... 50-56

SOUTHWEST—

Athens, Tex., clear... 50-56

Corpus Christi, Tex., clear... 50-56

Fort Smith, Ark., clear... 50-56

Galveston, Tex., clear... 50-56

Memphis, Tenn., clear... 50-56

Meridian, Miss., clear... 50-56

New Orleans, La., clear... 50-56

Palestine, Tex., clear... 50-56

San Antonio, Tex., Pt. cloudy... 50-56

Vicksburg, Miss., clear... 50-56

NORTHEAST—

Baltimore, Md., cloudy... 50-56

Buffalo, N. Y., cloudy... 50-56

Cincinnati, O., cloudy... 50-56

Detroit, Mich., clear... 50-56

Lynchburg, Va., clear... 50-56

New York, N. Y., cloudy... 50-56

Norfolk, Va., cloudy... 50-56

NORTHWEST—

Chicago, Ill., clear... 50-56

Denver, Colo., clear... 50-56

Dodge City, Kas., clear... 50-56

Butte, Mont., clear... 50-56

Des Moines, Ia., clear... 50-56

Kansas City, Mo., clear... 50-56

North Platte, Neb., clear... 50-56

Omaha, Neb., clear... 50-56

Rapid City, S. D., clear... 50-56

St. Louis, Mo., clear... 50-56

St. Paul, Minn., clear... 50-56

Local Forecast Official.

THE CONVOY RECEPTION.

Elaborate Preparations Being Made for an Artistic Display.

The Freyer & Bradley Music Company, Mr. W. W. Crocker, manager, will give a Convoy reception next Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 6. The parlors at 55 Peachtree will be beautifully decorated, and a display will be arranged of a large number of Convoy pianos in special cases of hand-some designs in the Danbury Mahogany, Birdseye Maple, French Bur Walnut, American and Antique Oak. No such display has ever been made in Atlanta, and the occasion will be one of more than ordinary interest. Fine musical programme will be given during the reception. Everybody invited.

Boycott rates to Baltimore \$10, via Seaboard Air Line. Office 6 Kimball house.

Parties desiring information as to fishing and hunting in Florida should write B. W. Wrenn, passenger traffic manager Plant system, Savannah, Ga.



Eads-Steel Co

W. A. HEMPHILL, President.
H. M. ATKINSON, Vice President.

JOSEPH A. McCORD, Cashier,
T. C. ERWIN, Asst. Cashier.

THE ATLANTA TRUST AND BANKING CO

Corner Alabama and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited on terms consistent with legitimate banking.

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Trunks, Valises and Satchels

—AT—

LESS THAN COST PRICE.

Having bought the interest of D. Kauffmann in the Southern Trunk and Bag Co. I offer for the next thirty days all goods of the Southern Trunk and Bag Co. at less than cost.

Trunks that sold at \$5.00, go now at \$3.50

Trunks that sold at \$6.00, go now at \$4.50

Trunks that sold at \$7.00, go now at \$5.25

Trunks that sold at \$8.00, go now at \$6.00

Trunks that sold at \$9.00, go now at \$6.75

Trunks that sold at \$10.00, go now at \$7.50

Valises that sold at \$4.00, go now at \$3.00

Valises that sold at \$5.00, go now at \$3.75

Valises that sold at \$6.00, go now at \$4.50

Valises that sold at \$7.00, go now at \$5.25

Valises that sold at \$8.00, go now at \$6.00

Valises that sold at \$9.00, go now at \$6.75

Valises that sold at \$10.00, go now at \$7.50

The shelving, show cases, and good will of store for sale. Here is a fine chance for some one.

L. LIEBERMAN,

Southern Trunk and Bag Co. company, No. 2 Whitehall Street.

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BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS,

Journals, Cash Books, Binding.

ELECTROTYPE, Etc., Etc.,

The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company.

GEO. W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer.) ATLANTA, GA.

Consult them before placing your orders.

CRYSTAL LENSES

TRADE MARK

Quality First and Always.

KELLAM & MOORE, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS.

The oldest lens-grinders in the state.

Retail salesroom, 40 Marietta street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH

55 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets, and branch store at 201 Peters street.

In addition to his large and varied stock, he now receives his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard, blue and red top grass seeds, German millet, eastern-raised Irish potatoes, onion sets; all kinds of watermelon and cantaloupe seeds, and garden seeds of all kind; gardening tools and other hardware; guns and pistols, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds; and other varieties of goods, too numerous to mention here. He keeps up the old style, and come to his place and you will be very much pleased with the above variety.

He is to be found at his store on Whitehall and Peters streets.

His usual supply of fine wines, ales, beers, porters, brandies, gins, rums and whiskeys of every best grade for medicinal and beverage purposes are to be found at his Whitehall street store at each place. All orders, accompanied with the cash, filled promptly and at reasonable prices. On hand a good lot of article and rubber over-shoes and rubber boots for the cold and bad weather. Terms cash.

DR. SANDEN'S

ELECTRIC BELT

WITH SUSPENSORY

WEAKENED